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REED SMITH LLP 2500 ONE LIBERTY PLACE 1650 MARKET STREET PHILADELPHIA, PA 19103			EXAMINER DUONG, THOMAS	
			ART UNIT 2145	PAPER NUMBER
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/723,324

Applicant(s)

ISAAC ET AL.

Examiner

Thomas Duong

Art Unit

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 13 February 2007.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-81 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-81 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Amendment

1. This office action is in response to the applicants Amendment filed on February 13, 2007. Applicant amended *claim 7*. *Claims 1-81* are presented for further consideration and examination.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

2. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(a) the invention was known or used by others in this country, or patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country, before the invention thereof by the applicant for a patent.

3. *Claims 1-12 and 14-15* are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(a) as being anticipated by Blumenthal et al. (CA2295289A1).
4. With regard to *claim 1*, Blumenthal discloses,
 - *extracting organizational information from at least two providers of services to form at least two organizational information protocols, wherein one organizational information protocol corresponds to each of the at least two providers of services;* (Blumenthal, pg.8-34)Blumenthal discloses, *"it is an overall object of the present invention to provide an method and computer program product for migrating user information from one internet service provider to another internet service provider"* (Blumenthal,

pg.8, lines 4-6). According to Blumenthal, *"a portal object is created for each provider. The portal object is specific to a particular provider and is able to handle the data organization and format of that provider. The portal object also supplies routines that enable the user information stored on an internet-based service provider to be located and transferred"* (Blumenthal, pg.9, lines 7-10). In addition, Blumenthal discloses, *"in figure 2, either destination portal 72, source portal 70, or a user may initiate the transfer or migration of user information 74 to destination portal 72. Once user information 74 is extracted from source portal 70, it may be reformatted and stored as user information 76 on destination portal 72"* (Blumenthal, pg.18, lines 11-14). Hence, Blumenthal teaches of migrating a subscriber's account information from one service provider to another service provider by first extracting the subscriber's account information from the source service provider and reformatting the subscriber's account information for the destination service provider.

- *providing a migration selection interface to a user;* (Blumenthal, pg.8-34)

Blumenthal discloses, *"source 202 is typically connected with destination 214 via an internet connection 218, but any other type of connection, including direct connections, are possible. In this case, migration driver 212 resides at destination 214. A user, using a user interface at user computer 80, selects a source 202 and a destination 214. In this embodiment, destination 214 executes migration driver 212 to retrieve the user's data form source 202"* (Blumenthal, pg.24, lines 16-20). Hence, Blumenthal teaches of migrating a subscriber's account information from one service provider to another service provider by

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allowing the user to select the source and destination service providers from a user interface.

- *accessing a first at least one of the at least two providers of services upon selection of the migration selection interface by the user; (Blumenthal, pg.8-34)*
Blumenthal discloses, *"source 202 is typically connected with destination 214 via an internet connection 218, but any other type of connection, including direct connections, are possible. In this case, migration driver 212 resides at destination 214. A user, using a user interface at user computer 80, selects a source 202 and a destination 214. In this embodiment, destination 214 executes migration driver 212 to retrieve the user's data form source 202"* (Blumenthal, pg.24, lines 16-20). Hence, Blumenthal teaches of migrating a subscriber's account information from one service provider to another service provider by allowing the user to select the source and destination service providers from a user interface.

- *receiving, according to the organizational information protocol correspondent to the first at least one of the at least two providers of services, of a first plurality of information related to the user, upon said accessing a first at least one of the at least two providers of services; (Blumenthal, pg.8-34)*

Blumenthal discloses, *"it is an overall object of the present invention to provide an method and computer program product for migrating user information from one internet service provider to another internet service provider"* (Blumenthal, pg.8, lines 4-6). According to Blumenthal, *"a portal object is created for each provider. The portal object is specific to a particular provider and is able to handle the data organization and format of that provider. The portal object also*

supplies routines that enable the user information stored on an internet-based service provider to be located and transferred" (Blumenthal, pg.9, lines 7-10). In addition, Blumenthal discloses, *"in figure 2, either destination portal 72, source portal 70, or a user may initiate the transfer or migration of user information 74 to destination portal 72. Once user information 74 is extracted from source portal 70, it may be reformatted and stored as user information 76 on destination portal 72"* (Blumenthal, pg.18, lines 11-14). In addition, Blumenthal discloses, *"it is another object of one embodiment of the present invention to import user related data from one internet service provider to another"* (Blumenthal, pg.8, lines 7-8), *"to export user related data from one internet service provider to another"* (Blumenthal, pg.8, lines 9-10), and *"to automate the migration of user related information from one internet service provider to another"* (Blumenthal, pg.8, lines 15-16). Hence, Blumenthal teaches of migrating a subscriber's account information from one service provider to another service provider by first extracting the subscriber's account information from the source service provider and reformatting the subscriber's account information for the destination service provider.

- *accessing a second at least one of the at least two providers of services upon selection of the migration selection interface by the user;* (Blumenthal, pg.8-34) Blumenthal discloses, *"source 202 is typically connected with destination 214 via an internet connection 218, but any other type of connection, including direct connections, are possible. In this case, migration driver 212 resides at destination 214. A user, using a user interface at user computer 80, selects a source 202 and a destination 214. In this embodiment, destination 214 executes*

migration driver 212 to retrieve the user's data form source 202" (Blumenthal, pg.24, lines 16-20). Hence, Blumenthal teaches of migrating a subscriber's account information from one service provider to another service provider by allowing the user to select the source and destination service providers from a user interface.

- *wherein the second at least one of the at least two providers of services is accessed via a website of the second at least one of the at least two providers of services;* (Blumenthal, pg.8-34)

Blumenthal discloses, *"as used herein 'source portal' and 'destination portal' may refer to a web based service provider, a web page, a plurality of linked web pages, one or more web pages, a database or other data repository, a data store that is locally or remotely accessed, or any other computer, device or Internet domain having access to user data or any combination thereof"* (Blumenthal, pg.17, lines 11-19).

- *writing the second plurality of information to the second at least one of the at least two providers of services according to the organizational information protocol correspondent to the second at least one of the at least two providers of services.* (Blumenthal, pg.8-34)

Blumenthal discloses, *"retrieving the user information from the source portal and writing the user information to the destination portal"* (Blumenthal, pg.31, lines 11-12).

5. With regard to claims 2-5, Blumenthal discloses,

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- *wherein the at least two providers of services provide services in a service provision area. (Blumenthal, pg.8-34; pg.2, line 14 – pg.7, line 2)*
- *wherein the service provision area is at least one selected from banking and financial services, email services, on line calendar and address book services, mysite.com pages, bill payment services, and application service providers. (Blumenthal, pg.8-34; pg.2, line 14 – pg.7, line 2)*
- *wherein the banking and financial services are at least one selected from the group consisting of payment of a mortgage, a loan, a balance transfer, account balances, filling out of forms, credit checks, digital signal encryption, and login and password information. (Blumenthal, pg.8-34; pg.2, line 14 – pg.7, line 2)*
- *wherein the mysite.com site is at least one selected from the group consisting of an ISP site, a wireless customization site, a shopping site, and an online trading site. (Blumenthal, pg.8-34; pg.2, line 14 – pg.7, line 2)*

6. With regard to claims 6-12, Blumenthal discloses,

- *wherein the organizational information protocol includes a format and a location for the first plurality of information. (Blumenthal, pg.8-34; pg.13, lines 3-7)*
- *further comprising, upon said extracting, formatting the organizational information protocol for each provider of services into an organizational information database organized by provider of services. (Blumenthal, pg.8-34; pg.18, lines 11-17)*
- *wherein the organizational information protocol represents a manner of organization of the at least one provider of services, information entry methods for the at least one provider of services, and information extraction methods for the at least one provider of services. (Blumenthal, pg.8-34; pg.13, lines 3-7)*

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- *wherein the organizational information protocol includes keys that precede the first plurality of information on the at least one provider of services.* (Blumenthal, pg.8-34; pg.13, lines 3-7)
- *wherein said extracting comprises creating an account with the at least one provider of services, and tracking of the account created.* (Blumenthal, pg.8-34; pg.9, lines 4-10)
- *wherein said extracting comprises scraping the at least one provider of services.* (Blumenthal, pg.8-34; pg.23, lines 4-9)
- *wherein said extracting comprises spidering the at least one provider of services.* (Blumenthal, pg.8-34; pg.23, lines 4-9)

7. With regard to claim 14, Blumenthal discloses,

- *wherein the migration selection interface comprises at least one selected from the group consisting of a clickable icon, a button, a tile, an authorization box, an entry of a name, an entry of a password, an entry of personal information, and an entry of credit card information.* (Blumenthal, pg.8-34; pg.20, lines 1-6)

8. With regard to claim 15, Blumenthal discloses,

- *wherein said accessing a first at least one provider of services comprises entering a user name and password.* (Blumenthal, pg.8-34; pg.22, lines 6-12)

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

9. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

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(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

10. Claims 16-24, 29-37, 39-43, 46-48, 53-61, 63-67, 69-70, and 75-78 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Blumenthal et al. (CA2295289A1) and in view of Abrams (US006151608).

11. With regard to claims 29, 53, and 75, Blumenthal discloses,

- *extracting organizational information from at least two providers of services to form at least two organizational information protocols, wherein one organizational information protocol corresponds to each of the at least two providers of services;* (Blumenthal, pg.8-34)

Blumenthal discloses, *"it is an overall object of the present invention to provide an method and computer program product for migrating user information from one internet service provider to another internet service provider"* (Blumenthal, pg.8, lines 4-6). According to Blumenthal, *"a portal object is created for each provider. The portal object is specific to a particular provider and is able to handle the data organization and format of that provider. The portal object also supplies routines that enable the user information stored on an internet-based service provider to be located and transferred"* (Blumenthal, pg.9, lines 7-10). In addition, Blumenthal discloses, *"in figure 2, either destination portal 72, source portal 70, or a user may initiate the transfer or migration of user information 74 to destination portal 72. Once user information 74 is extracted from source portal 70, it may be reformatted and stored as user information 76 on destination portal*

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72" (Blumenthal, pg.18, lines 11-14). Hence, Blumenthal teaches of migrating a subscriber's account information from one service provider to another service provider by first extracting the subscriber's account information from the source service provider and reformatting the subscriber's account information for the destination service provider.

- *providing a migration selection interface to a user;* (Blumenthal, pg.8-34)

Blumenthal discloses, "source 202 is typically connected with destination 214 via an internet connection 218, but any other type of connection, including direct connections, are possible. In this case, migration driver 212 resides at destination 214. A user, using a user interface at user computer 80, selects a source 202 and a destination 214. In this embodiment, destination 214 executes migration driver 212 to retrieve the user's data form source 202" (Blumenthal, pg.24, lines 16-20). Hence, Blumenthal teaches of migrating a subscriber's account information from one service provider to another service provider by allowing the user to select the source and destination service providers from a user interface.

- *accessing a first at least one of the at least two providers of services upon selection of the migration selection interface by the user;* (Blumenthal, pg.8-34)

Blumenthal discloses, "source 202 is typically connected with destination 214 via an internet connection 218, but any other type of connection, including direct connections, are possible. In this case, migration driver 212 resides at destination 214. A user, using a user interface at user computer 80, selects a source 202 and a destination 214. In this embodiment, destination 214 executes migration driver 212 to retrieve the user's data form source 202" (Blumenthal,

pg.24, lines 16-20). Hence, Blumenthal teaches of migrating a subscriber's account information from one service provider to another service provider by allowing the user to select the source and destination service providers from a user interface.

- *receiving, according to the organizational information protocol correspondent to the first at least one of the at least two providers of services, of a first plurality of information related to the user, upon said accessing a first at least one of the at least two providers of services;* (Blumenthal, pg.8-34)

Blumenthal discloses, *"it is an overall object of the present invention to provide an method and computer program product for migrating user information from one internet service provider to another internet service provider"* (Blumenthal, pg.8, lines 4-6). According to Blumenthal, *"a portal object is created for each provider. The portal object is specific to a particular provider and is able to handle the data organization and format of that provider. The portal object also supplies routines that enable the user information stored on an internet-based service provider to be located and transferred"* (Blumenthal, pg.9, lines 7-10). In addition, Blumenthal discloses, *"in figure 2, either destination portal 72, source portal 70, or a user may initiate the transfer or migration of user information 74 to destination portal 72. Once user information 74 is extracted from source portal 70, it may be reformatted and stored as user information 76 on destination portal 72"* (Blumenthal, pg.18, lines 11-14). In addition, Blumenthal discloses, *"it is another object of one embodiment of the present invention to import user related data from one internet service provider to another"* (Blumenthal, pg.8, lines 7-8), *"to export user related data from one internet service provider to another"*

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(Blumenthal, pg.8, lines 9-10), and *"to automate the migration of user related information from one internet service provider to another"* (Blumenthal, pg.8, lines 15-16). Hence, Blumenthal teaches of migrating a subscriber's account information from one service provider to another service provider by first extracting the subscriber's account information from the source service provider and reformatting the subscriber's account information for the destination service provider.

- *accessing a second at least one of the at least two providers of services upon selection of the migration selection interface by the user;* (Blumenthal, pg.8-34)
Blumenthal discloses, *"source 202 is typically connected with destination 214 via an internet connection 218, but any other type of connection, including direct connections, are possible. In this case, migration driver 212 resides at destination 214. A user, using a user interface at user computer 80, selects a source 202 and a destination 214. In this embodiment, destination 214 executes migration driver 212 to retrieve the user's data form source 202"* (Blumenthal, pg.24, lines 16-20). Hence, Blumenthal teaches of migrating a subscriber's account information from one service provider to another service provider by allowing the user to select the source and destination service providers from a user interface.
- *wherein the second at least one of the at least two providers of services is accessed via a website of the second at least one of the at least two providers of services;* (Blumenthal, pg.8-34)
Blumenthal discloses, *"as used herein 'source portal' and 'destination portal' may refer to a web based service provider, a web page, a plurality of linked web*

pages, one or more web pages, a database or other data repository, a data store that is locally or remotely accessed, or any other computer, device or Internet domain having access to user data or any combination thereof” (Blumenthal, pg.17, lines 11-19).

- *writing the second plurality of information to the second at least one of the at least two providers of services according to the organizational information protocol correspondent to the second at least one of the at least two providers of services. (Blumenthal, pg.8-34)*

Blumenthal discloses, *“retrieving the user information from the source portal and writing the user information to the destination portal” (Blumenthal, pg.31, lines 11-12).*

However, Blumenthal does not explicitly disclose,

- *normalizing the first plurality of information into a standard format;*
- *denormalizing the normalized first plurality of information into a second plurality of information;*

Abrams teaches,

- *normalizing the first plurality of information into a standard format; (Abrams, col.1, lines 18-45; col.5, line 30 – col.7, line 11; col.11, line 57 – col.12, line 45; col.13, line 46 – col.14, line 42; col. 15, lines 24-46; col.17, line 55 – col.18, line 56)*

Abrams discloses, *“invention’s data migration rules and translation and transformation patterns provide support for mapping several sources of data into a single destination” (Abrams, col.18, lines 4-6).* In addition, Abrams discloses, *“the logic behind the Migration Engine accommodates the universe of possible*

data modeling relationships in mapping Source Data to Destination Data"

(Abrams, col.13, lines 47-49). In addition, Abrams discloses, *"the Data Map Architect provides a format to associate the data in the source system ... with the data in destination system. The Data Map Architect uses knowledge about the characteristics, structure, and format of data in the destination tables to facilitates the match between the source data and the destination table"* (Abrams, col.12, lines 24-30). In addition, Abrams discloses, *"[accommodating] all of the different translations and transformations of data"* (Abrams, col.5, lines 38-40). Hence, Abrams teaches of a method for migrating data between sources or entities by mapping or associating corresponding objects between the organizations.

- *denormalizing the normalized first plurality of information into a second plurality of information;* (Abrams, col.1, lines 18-45; col.5, line 30 – col.7, line 11; col.11, line 57 – col.12, line 45; col.13, line 46 – col.14, line 42; col. 15, lines 24-46; col.17, line 55 – col.18, line 56)

Abrams discloses, *"invention's data migration rules and translation and transformation patterns provide support for mapping several sources of data into a single destination"* (Abrams, col.18, lines 4-6). In addition, Abrams discloses, *"the logic behind the Migration Engine accommodates the universe of possible data modeling relationships in mapping Source Data to Destination Data"*

(Abrams, col.13, lines 47-49). In addition, Abrams discloses, *"the Data Map Architect provides a format to associate the data in the source system ... with the data in destination system. The Data Map Architect uses knowledge about the characteristics, structure, and format of data in the destination tables to facilitates the match between the source data and the destination table"* (Abrams, col.12,

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lines 24-30). In addition, Abrams discloses, “[*accommodating*] *all of the different translations and transformations of data*” (Abrams, col.5, lines 38-40). Hence, Abrams teaches of a method for migrating data between sources or entities by mapping or associating corresponding objects between the organizations.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to combine the teaching of Abrams with the teachings of Blumenthal to “*provide a method and system for migrating data without writing any code but rather using migration rules and the use of patterns to translate and transform the data to be mapped*” (Abrams, col.5, lines 30-33); and, “*in addition, to supporting conversion efforts, the invention provides support for performing consolidation, restoration from an archive, migration to new instances, upgrading to a new release, adding bolt-ons and enhancements, and changing business requirements*” (Abrams, col.5, lines 9-63).

12. With regard to claims 16-20, 40-43, 64-67, and 76-78, Blumenthal discloses,

See *claims 1, 29, 53, and 75* rejection as detailed above.

However, Blumenthal does not explicitly disclose,

- *wherein said receiving the first plurality of information further comprises normalizing of the first plurality of information into a same format as the organizational information protocol database.*
- *wherein said normalizing is performed by an import coordinating service.*
- *wherein said normalizing comprises sending, by the import coordinating service, of control messages, which control messages receive the first plurality of information according to the organizational information protocol.*

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- *wherein said sending comprises sending of the control message in a bundle.*
- *wherein said normalizing further comprises receiving, by the import coordinating service, of return control messages, which return control messages include the first plurality of information according to the organizational information protocol.*

Abrams teaches,

- *wherein said receiving the first plurality of information further comprises normalizing of the first plurality of information into a same format as the organizational information protocol database. (Abrams, col.1, lines 18-45; col.5, line 30 – col.7, line 11; col.11, line 57 – col.12, line 45; col.13, line 46 – col.14, line 42; col. 15, lines 24-46; col.17, line 55 – col.18, line 56)*

Abrams discloses, *"invention's data migration rules and translation and transformation patterns provide support for mapping several sources of data into a single destination"* (Abrams, col.18, lines 4-6). In addition, Abrams discloses, *"the logic behind the Migration Engine accommodates the universe of possible data modeling relationships in mapping Source Data to Destination Data"* (Abrams, col.13, lines 47-49). In addition, Abrams discloses, *"the Data Map Architect provides a format to associate the data in the source system ... with the data in destination system. The Data Map Architect uses knowledge about the characteristics, structure, and format of data in the destination tables to facilitates the match between the source data and the destination table"* (Abrams, col.12, lines 24-30). Hence, Abrams teaches of a method for migrating data between sources or entities by mapping or associating corresponding objects between the organizations.

- *wherein said normalizing is performed by an import coordinating service.*
(Abrams, col.1, lines 18-45; col.5, line 30 – col.7, line 11; col.11, line 57 – col.12, line 45; col.13, line 46 – col.14, line 42; col. 15, lines 24-46; col.17, line 55 – col.18, line 56)
- *wherein said normalizing comprises sending, by the import coordinating service, of control messages, which control messages receive the first plurality of information according to the organizational information protocol.* (Abrams, col.1, lines 18-45; col.5, line 30 – col.7, line 11; col.11, line 57 – col.12, line 45; col.13, line 46 – col.14, line 42; col. 15, lines 24-46; col.17, line 55 – col.18, line 56)
- *wherein said sending comprises sending of the control message in a bundle.*
(Abrams, col.1, lines 18-45; col.5, line 30 – col.7, line 11; col.11, line 57 – col.12, line 45; col.13, line 46 – col.14, line 42; col. 15, lines 24-46; col.17, line 55 – col.18, line 56)
- *wherein said normalizing further comprises receiving, by the import coordinating service, of return control messages, which return control messages include the first plurality of information according to the organizational information protocol.*
(Abrams, col.1, lines 18-45; col.5, line 30 – col.7, line 11; col.11, line 57 – col.12, line 45; col.13, line 46 – col.14, line 42; col. 15, lines 24-46; col.17, line 55 – col.18, line 56)

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to combine the teaching of Abrams with the teachings of Blumenthal to *“provide a method and system for migrating data without writing any code but rather using migration rules and the use of patterns to translate and transform the data to be mapped”* (Abrams, col.5, lines 30-33); and, *“in addition, to*

supporting conversion efforts, the invention provides support for performing consolidation, restoration from an archive, migration to new instances, upgrading to a new release, adding bolt-ons and enhancements, and changing business requirements” (Abrams, col.5, lines 9-63).

13. With regard to claims 21-22, 46-47, and 69, Blumenthal and Abrams disclose,

- *wherein the first plurality of information includes personal information data and errors that occurred during said receiving of a first plurality. (Blumenthal, pg.8-34; Abrams, col.1, lines 18-45; col.5, line 30 – col.7, line 11; col.11, line 57 – col.12, line 45; col.13, line 46 – col.14, line 42; col. 15, lines 24-46; col.17, line 55 – col.18, line 56)*
- *wherein the errors include information requested by said receiving that could not be located and information requested by said receiving that was not formatted according to the organizational information protocol. (Blumenthal, pg.8-34; Abrams, col.1, lines 18-45; col.5, line 30 – col.7, line 11; col.11, line 57 – col.12, line 45; col.13, line 46 – col.14, line 42; col. 15, lines 24-46; col.17, line 55 – col.18, line 56)*

14. With regard to claims 23-24, 48, and 70, Blumenthal and Abrams disclose,

- *wherein said writing comprises denormalizing the first plurality of information into the organizational information protocol correspondent to the second at least one provider of services. (Blumenthal, pg.8-34; Abrams, col.1, lines 18-45; col.5, line 30 – col.7, line 11; col.11, line 57 – col.12, line 45; col.13, line 46 – col.14, line 42; col. 15, lines 24-46; col.17, line 55 – col.18, line 56)*

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- *wherein said denormalizing comprises sending export control messages that map the second plurality of information into a proper location on the second at least one provider of services. (Blumenthal, pg.8-34; Abrams, col.1, lines 18-45; col.5, line 30 – col.7, line 11; col.11, line 57 – col.12, line 45; col.13, line 46 – col.14, line 42; col. 15, lines 24-46; col.17, line 55 – col.18, line 56)*

15. With regard to claims 30-33 and 54-57, Blumenthal discloses,

- *wherein the at least two providers of services provide services in a service provision area. (Blumenthal, pg.8-34; pg.2, line 14 – pg.7, line 2)*
- *wherein the service provision area is at least one selected from banking and financial services, email services, on line calendar and address book services, mysite.com pages, bill payment services, and application service providers. (Blumenthal, pg.8-34; pg.2, line 14 – pg.7, line 2)*
- *wherein the banking and financial services are at least one selected from the group consisting of payment of a mortgage, a loan, a balance transfer, account balances, filling out of forms, credit checks, digital signal encryption, and login and password information. (Blumenthal, pg.8-34; pg.2, line 14 – pg.7, line 2)*
- *wherein the mysite.com site is at least one selected from the group consisting of an ISP site, a wireless customization site, a shopping site, and an online trading site. (Blumenthal, pg.8-34; pg.2, line 14 – pg.7, line 2)*

16. With regard to claims 34-37 and 58-61, Blumenthal discloses,

- *wherein the organizational information protocol includes a format and a location for the first plurality of information. (Blumenthal, pg.8-34; pg.13, lines 3-7)*

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- *further comprising, upon said extracting, formatting the organizational information protocol for each provider of services into an organizational information database organized by provider of services. (Blumenthal, pg.8-34; pg.18, lines 11-17)*
- *wherein the organizational information protocol represents a manner of organization of the at least one provider of services, information entry methods for the at least one provider of services, and information extraction methods for the at least one provider of services. (Blumenthal, pg.8-34; pg.13, lines 3-7)*
- *wherein the organizational information protocol includes keys that precede the first plurality of information on the at least one provider of services. (Blumenthal, pg.8-34; pg.13, lines 3-7)*

17. With regard to claims 39 and 63, Blumenthal discloses,

- *wherein said accessing a first at least one provider of services comprises entering a user name and password. (Blumenthal, pg.8-34; pg.22, lines 6-12)*

18. Claim 13 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Blumenthal et al. (CA2295289A1) and in view of Drapper et al. (US006581062B1).

19. With regard to claim 13, Blumenthal discloses,

See *claim 1* rejection as detailed above.

However, Blumenthal does not explicitly disclose,

- *wherein said extracting comprises:*
 - *entering the at least one provider of services as a browser;*
 - *parsing the at least one provider of services;*

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- *mapping the organizational information protocol to a standard format.*
- *wherein the standard format is xml.*

Drapper teaches,

- *wherein said extracting comprises:*
 - *entering the at least one provider of services as a browser;*
 - *parsing the at least one provider of services;*
 - *mapping the organizational information protocol to a standard format.*

(Drapper, col.2, lines 26-36; col.3, line 15 – col.8, line 49)

- *wherein the standard format is xml.* (Drapper, col.2, lines 26-36; col.3, line 15 – col.8, line 49)

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to combine the teaching of Drapper with the teachings of Blumenthal to “[generate] a structured organization to store a collection of semi-structured-data. Collaterally, the mapper also generates a description of how the semi-structured data are stored under the structured organization” (Drapper, col.2, lines 26-30). In addition, according to Drapper, “more flexible approach to handling semi-structured data in a structured manner is desired” (Drapper, col.2, lines 22-23) “by way of applying a fixed set of ‘rules’ to perform the mapping” (Drapper, col.2, lines 15-17).

20. Claims 38, 44-45, 62, 68, and 79-81 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Blumenthal et al. (CA2295289A1), in view of Abrams (US006151608), and further in view of Drapper et al. (US006581062B1).

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21. With regard to claims 38, 44-45, 62, 68, and 79-81, Blumenthal and Abrams disclose,

See *claims 29, 53, and 75* rejection as detailed above.

However, Blumenthal and Abrams do not explicitly disclose,

- *wherein said extracting comprises:*
 - *entering the at least one provider of services as a browser;*
 - *parsing the at least one provider of services;*
 - *mapping the organizational information protocol to a standard format.*
- *wherein the standard format is xml.*

Drapper teaches,

- *wherein said extracting comprises:*
 - *entering the at least one provider of services as a browser;*
 - *parsing the at least one provider of services;*
 - *mapping the organizational information protocol to a standard format.*

(Drapper, col.2, lines 26-36; col.3, line 15 – col.8, line 49)

- *wherein the standard format is xml.* (Drapper, col.2, lines 26-36; col.3, line 15 – col.8, line 49)

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to combine the teaching of Drapper with the teachings of Blumenthal and Abrams to “[generate] a structured organization to store a collection of semi-structured-date. Collaterally, the mapper also generates a description of how the semi-structured data are stored under the structured organization” (Drapper, col.2, lines 26-30): In addition, according to Drapper, “more flexible approach to handling semi-structured data in a structured manner is desired” (Drapper, col.2,

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lines 22-23) *"by way of applying a fixed set of 'rules' to perform the mapping"*

(Drapper, col.2, lines 15-17).

22. Claims 25-28 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Blumenthal et al. (CA2295289A1) and in view of Burson et al. (US006405245B1).

23. With regard to claims 25-28, Blumenthal discloses,

See *claim 1* rejection as detailed above.

However, Blumenthal does not explicitly disclose,

- *further comprising billing the second at least one provider of services for the user migrated to the second at least one provider of services.*
- *further comprising billing the user for the user migrated to the second at least one provider of services.*
- *further comprising billing the second at least one provider of services for the method of migrating information.*
- *wherein said billing comprises billing the second at least one provider of services for a link to the method of migrating information on the second at least one provider of services.*

Burson teaches,

- *further comprising billing the second at least one provider of services for the user migrated to the second at least one provider of services.* (Burson, col.14, lines 34-48; fig.11)
- *further comprising billing the user for the user migrated to the second at least one provider of services.* (Burson, col.14, lines 34-48; fig.11)

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- *further comprising billing the second at least one provider of services for the method of migrating information.* (Burson, col.14, lines 34-48; fig.11)
- *wherein said billing comprises billing the second at least one provider of services for a link to the method of migrating information on the second at least one provider of services.* (Burson, col.14, lines 34-48; fig.11)

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to combine the teaching of Burson with the teachings of Blumenthal to recover for the cost of providing a service to the client as well as the new service provider.

24. Claims 49-52 and 71-74 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Blumenthal et al. (CA2295289A1), in view of Abrams (US006151608), and further in view of Burson et al. (US006405245B1).

25. With regard to claims 49-52 and 71-74, Blumenthal and Abrams disclose,

See *claims 29 and 53* rejection as detailed above.

However, Blumenthal and Abrams do not explicitly disclose,

- *further comprising billing the second at least one provider of services for the user migrated to the second at least one provider of services.*
- *further comprising billing the user for the user migrated to the second at least one provider of services.*
- *further comprising billing the second at least one provider of services for the method of migrating information.*

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- *wherein said billing comprises billing the second at least one provider of services for a link to the method of migrating information on the second at least one provider of services.*

Burson teaches,

- *further comprising billing the second at least one provider of services for the user migrated to the second at least one provider of services. (Burson, col.14, lines 34-48; fig.11)*
- *further comprising billing the user for the user migrated to the second at least one provider of services. (Burson, col.14, lines 34-48; fig.11)*
- *further comprising billing the second at least one provider of services for the method of migrating information. (Burson, col.14, lines 34-48; fig.11)*
- *wherein said billing comprises billing the second at least one provider of services for a link to the method of migrating information on the second at least one provider of services. (Burson, col.14, lines 34-48; fig.11)*

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to combine the teaching of Burson with the teachings of Blumenthal and Abrams to recover for the cost of providing a service to the client as well as the new service provider.

Response to Arguments

26. Applicant's arguments with respect to *claims 1 and 29* have been considered but they are not persuasive.
27. With regard to *claims 1 and 29*, the Applicants point out that:

- *Blumenthal Does Not Teach the Formation of At Least Two Organizational Information Protocols*
- *Applicant respectfully contends that these excerpts from Blumenthal do not disclose the formation of organizational information protocols. Blumenthal discloses the creation of "portal objects," either source portals or destination portals, that locate and transfer "user information."*

However, the Examiner finds that the Applicants' arguments are not persuasive because Blumenthal discloses, *"it is an overall object of the present invention to provide an method and computer program product for migrating user information from one internet service provider to another internet service provider"* (Blumenthal, pg.8, lines 4-6). According to Blumenthal, *"a portal object is created for each provider. The portal object is specific to a particular provider and is able to handle the data organization and format of that provider. The portal object also supplies routines that enable the user information stored on an internet-based service provider to be located and transferred"* (Blumenthal, pg.9, lines 7-10). In addition, Blumenthal discloses, *"in figure 2, either destination portal 72, source portal 70, or a user may initiate the transfer or migration of user information 74 to destination portal 72. Once user information 74 is extracted from source portal 70, it may be reformatted and stored as user information 76 on destination portal 72"* (Blumenthal, pg.18, lines 11-14). Hence, Blumenthal teaches of migrating a subscriber's account information from one service provider to another service provider by first extracting the subscriber's account information from the source service provider and reformatting the subscriber's account information for the destination service provider.

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28. With regard to claims 1 and 29, the Applicants point out that:

- *Thus, Applicant's organizational information protocols are quite distinct from the portal objects disclosed by Blumenthal. Applicant's protocols do not merely store and transfer account information, but provide a "master setup" or "framework" of the provider's organizational information, such as the html keys that precede a particular piece of account information. Once formed, the protocol then allows the transfer of account information.*

However, the Examiner finds that the Applicants' arguments are not persuasive because the arguments do not commensurate with the claimed languages.

29. Applicant's arguments with respect to *claim 53* have been considered but they are not persuasive.

30. With regard to claim 53, the Applicants point out that:

- *Blumenthal Does Not Teach Normalizing; the First Plurality of Information Into a Standard Format or Denormalizing the Normalized First Plurality of Information into a Second Plurality of Information*

However, the Examiner finds that the Applicants' arguments are not persuasive because the Examiner relies on Abrams to teach this limitation. Abrams discloses, *"invention's data migration rules and translation and transformation patterns provide support for mapping several sources of data into a single destination"* (Abrams, col.18, lines 4-6). In addition, Abrams discloses, *"the logic behind the Migration Engine accommodates the universe of possible data modeling relationships in mapping Source Data to Destination Data"* (Abrams, col.13, lines 47-49). In addition,

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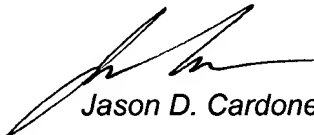
Abrams discloses, *"the Data Map Architect provides a format to associate the data in the source system ... with the data in destination system. The Data Map Architect uses knowledge about the characteristics, structure, and format of data in the destination tables to facilitates the match between the source data and the destination table"* (Abrams, col.12, lines 24-30). In addition, Abrams discloses, *"[accommodating] all of the different translations and transformations of data"* (Abrams, col.5, lines 38-40). Hence, Abrams teaches of a method for migrating data between sources or entities by mapping or associating corresponding objects between the organizations.

Conclusion

31. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Thomas Duong whose telephone number is 571/272-3911. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 7:30AM - 4:00PM. If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Jason D. Cardone can be reached on 571/272-3933. The fax phone numbers for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned are 571/273-8300 for regular communications and 571/273-8300 for After Final communications.

Thomas Duong (AU2145)

April 26, 2007



Jason D. Cardone

Supervisory PE (AU2145)